REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,277.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Wynes, R.N.R., to leave from KURRACHEE on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, and on SATURDAY, the 21st idem. with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Owen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Madras	3
„ Carwar	21	„ Masulipatam	4
„ Mangalore	23	„ Coconada	5
„ Alleppey	25	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Tuticorin	27	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Colombo	28	„ Coringa	7
„ Negapatam	31	„ False Point	8
„ Pondicherry	Sept. 1	Arrives CALCUTTA	10

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,080 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves BUSHIRE	6
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Gwadur	24	„ Fao	6
„ Jask	26	„ Bushire	8
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Muscat	31	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	Sept. 2	„ Kurrachee	21
„ Mahomerah	2	Arrive BOMBAY	24
„ Bushire	Arrive 4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,080 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	30	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	56	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fares.

Including Wines.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 10TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, Captain Manns, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 10th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience for Passengers from India. There is also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a good passage home, and presents an exceptionally favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

The steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2933	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,384 tons, and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking a few Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the owner's receipt for which is to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 20th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship NUBIA, 2,026 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain ——, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 14th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW. Saturday.	LIVERPOOL. Saturday.	BOMBAY. Friday,
INDIA	...	...	20th Aug.
			Wednesday,
MACEDONIA	...	...	18th Sept.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT NOON.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

Bombay, 18th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at their Rooms, Military Square :—

2 Bales Grey Shirtings, 9 Do. 3 bales Sirge Cloth, 5 cases superior Eau de Cologne, 1 case sample Glassware, &c., 100 dozen Sherry Wine.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN DOONGRY COOLY STREET, AND ON NOWROJEE HILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their Respective premises the undermentioned valuable landed properties viz :—

DOONGRY COOLY STREET PROPERTY AT 4 P.M.

A Piece of land measuring two hundred and twenty-eight square yards with the dwelling house standing thereon built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles lately occupied by Runchordass Canjee assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 289 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1233 bounded on the East by Sat Tar or Doongry Cooly Street on th West by Shamjee Hessajee Street and on the North by a Halalcore's passage and the house of Lalbai widow of Ladha Lilladhur and on the South by a Halalcore's passage used in common by the tenants and occupiers of Runchordass Canjee's house and the occupiers of a house belonging to one Tezpali Khatao.

NOWROJEE HILL PROPERTY AT 5 P.M.

A piece of Fazandary land measuring one hundred and seventeen square yards with the Stable standing thereon bounded on the East by Nowrojee Hill First Row on the west by the ground of the house of Jessi Ruttonsi on the North by a passage and Dhurumsalla of Agree Caste and on the South by a passage and the houses of Mayajee Suntoo and Bapoo Antoo assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Mazagon known as the Mazagon Police Office.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property viz.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house and hereditaments standing thereon in the occupation of the Commissioner of the Police and known as the Mazagon Police Office situate on the West side of a Public Road leading from the Gaol to Mazagon in the sub-district of Mazagon containing by admeasurement twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty six square yards be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 455 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the said Public Road leading from the Gaol to Mazagon on the West partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., and partly by the property of Cursetjee Ardaseer, on the North by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee and on the South by the Road leading to the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

ON SATURDAY, next the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house (now separated into two distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing with the appurtenances in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co. Chemists, situate in the Sub-district of Fort on the South side of Forbes Street containing by admeasurement thirteen hundred and forty square yards be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9 Forbes Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East side thereof by a Lane or Street called Bake house Lane, on or towards the West side thereof by a Lane or Street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the North side thereof by Forbes Street, aforesaid and on or towards the South side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet.

The vacant portion of the ground contains four hundred and fifty three square yards.

Printed conditions of sale are ready, and can be had on application.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of

Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aerated Water, Gingerade,

and

Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Gazogene.	4-bottle size	Rs. 14 0
„	6-bottle size	„ 20 0
Measure for the Soda and Acid Powders		„ 1 0
Gazogene (4-bottle), and Measure in strong and handsome Mahogany case with brass handle for travelling		„ 21 0
Crystallized Tartaric Acid, per bottle		„ 3 0
Bicarbonate of Soda, per bottle		„ 1 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st proximo, the BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, next to the Altamont, for many years in the occupation of the late C. W. Hawkins, Esquire. Rent moderate. For full particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
Agents for the Patentee.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Pink Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown and White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Navy Blue and White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Grey Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Green Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Cerise Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Light Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Buff Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Buff Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Green Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 2 inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 2 inch Black and Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Cerise Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Black Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

DRAB TASSAU, with 1 inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE to CAPITALISTS.—THE TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of Messrs. RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA & Co. are prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for PURCHASE of the following valuable LANDED PROPERTIES, forming part of this Estate, viz.:—

1. The well known house in Church Gate Street, occupied by the Times of India.
2. The large Bungalow, with extensive compound, situated on Malabar Hill, lately the family residence of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama.
3. The large Bungalow at Grant Road near the Frere Bridge, generally occupied by Native Princes.
4. Also a smaller Bungalow and a piece of cultivated land near the above, now occupied by Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana.
5. A range of Chawls in Shaik Ally Jinjeekur Street, assessed No. 39.
6. Another range of Chawls in Shaik Memon Street, assessed No. 471.
7. Chawls and other Buildings in Cavel Street, near Calbadevy Road.
8. Two pieces of Fazendary land, with buildings thereon, in Old Sonapore Lane.
9. Chawls and other Buildings near Karel Wady or Churney Road, with two pieces of vacant land.
10. Several pieces of vacant land near Tank Bunder.
11. A house in Gola Lane, within the Fort, assessed No. 10.
12. Also Chawls and other Buildings in Cazee Syed Street, Munjid Bunder Cross Road and Coombarwada Second Street.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Trustees, 52 Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN DRUMMIN STEWART, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1860." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN DRUMMIN STEWART, sometime Colonel, afterwards Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, and residing at Logie House, near Forres, in the county of Elgin, in Scotland, deceased, who died while on a temporary visit to Rome, on the 13th day of April 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with the authenticated copy of Will and Testament Testamentor annexed) were granted on the 2nd and sealed on the 3rd day of July 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the Firm of Messrs Forbes & Co., are required on or before the 22nd day of September 1875, to send to the said Administrator at his Office in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the REVEREND ALEXANDER HUGH STEWART and ANN MARY STEWART, the Executor and Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 18th day of August 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys-at-Law, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, 200 lbs. BOURGEOIS, No. 17, Quads, from ½ em to 4 ems. Apply to "C. M.," care of Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Furnished Bungalow on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, or Cumballa Hill, for four or five months. Address "J.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by a First Class FRENCH MILLINER and DRESSMAKER, a situation in the above business. Has had Six years' experience of the Indian Trade. Address "M. M.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

LAW.—An experienced ENGLISH SOLICITOR and NOTARY PUBLIC desires to join a firm of English Solicitors in Bombay, or he would assist in or take the whole management of a business for a time. Address "H. L.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

For particulars see future Advertisements and Bills of the day.

PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit Three to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Plan of the Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of Slips on the Bhore Ghaut, the Train which leaves Bombay daily at 6-50 A.M., and is due in Poona at 3 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9 A.M., due in Bombay at 5 P.M., will not run between Khandala and Karjat until further notice.

Tickets, &c. will be issued by those Trains between Bombay and Karjat, and between Poona and Khandala only.

The other Trains by which Passengers are carried will run as usual in accordance with the published Time Tables, through Tickets, &c. being issued. But Passengers will have to walk across the break caused by the Slips as at present; every effort being made, and every assistance given, to make this as little inconvenient as possible.

And until further notice, Fruit, Vegetables, and Perishables as well as Horses, Carriages, and Goods will not be accepted for conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut, being booked only to Karjat on the one side and to Khandala on the other side.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th August 1875.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger, Sweep,
UMBALLA
N. B.—PLEASE, WRITE LEGIBLY.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 114 of 1875 (wherein ALBERT BIRMINGHAM MILLER, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of JAMES CALDER, GEORGE JAMES GORDON and JOHN STORM, Insolvents, is Plaintiff, and FREDERICK JOHN FERGUSON, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is Defendant) and dated the 22nd day of June 1875, the CREDITORS of the late Firm of Messieurs DAVIDSON and COMPANY, of the town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of Creditors dated the 21st day of December 1872 and expressed to be made between LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, RITCHIE CHARLES STEWART and ANN HOGG as Executrix of the Will of JONAH JOHN HOGG, deceased, of the first part, ALEXANDER COLVIN, JAMES CULLEN, EDWARD TROTTER, RAJ CHANDER DOSS, and ROSSMOY DUTT, of the second part, and the several persons Creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander MacDonald, Ritchie Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their copartnership account who had executed or shall thereafter execute the said indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives are on or before SATURDAY, the 27th day of November 1875, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honourable Mr. Justice PHEAR in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January 1876, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

DIGNAM & ROBINSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction, 27th July 1875.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business has recently received large additions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in this Presidency.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, CHEROOTS or CIGARS	Per thousand Rs. 90	No. 2, CAVITE BRAND	Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 2, do. do.	do. 50	No. 3, CIGARS	do. 40

The above are the finest imported.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
In Splendid Condition.

NOBLE	Per 1,000 Rs. 13 8	THOMSON'S	Per 1,000 Rs. 14 0
DAWSON'S	„ „ 14 0	DINDIGULS	„ „ 16 0

HAVANNAH in boxes of 250 each ..... Rs. 4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Manufactured of selected Leaves expressly for TREACHER & Co.

LEISURE HOUR	Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 12
BABINGTON'S	„ Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 0
OFFICE	Per Box of 100, Re. 1-6

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia,

Per Tin, Rs. 1.

GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for CIGARETTES, per Tin, Re. 1-8.

VIRGINIAN SUN-CURED TOBACCO, Round Sticks, in Tin Foil, per Box, Rs. 2-8.

SNUFFS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A HANDSOME SELECTION of GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.

CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

*Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 17TH AUGUST 1875.

MARKETS closed for the holidays.

BOMBAY MILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	92
32,000	1,000	all	40 p.c	Bank of Bengal	1,410 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	735½
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	500	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	250
40,000	221½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,301
200	3,000	1,100	80 p.c	Albert Co., Kurrachee	725
1,000	100	all	18 p.c	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	2,800
175	5,000	all		Bellasy	4,700
1,500	500	all	60 pc	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	250	all	250 pc	Indian Press Co	330
1,000	100	all	64 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	90
200	250	all	275 pc	Carwar Co	900
200	250	all	...	Cocoanada Press Co	75
1,500	1,000	all	200 pc	Colaba Press Co	4,200
500	200	all	NIL	Dholleera P. & G. Co	200
338	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	5,000	all	Rs. 200	Elgin Mills Co	3,100
200	2,000	2,000	15 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 pc	Imperial Press Co	375
3,125	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	425
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,300
120	...	1,500	200 pc	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 pc	Sassoon's Press Co	865
400	500	750	45 pc	Scinde Press Co	375xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml.
480	1,000	..	100 pc*	Volkart's United Press Co.	975

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100 pc	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
800	2,500	all	200 pc	Alliance Spinning	2,750
200	5,000	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & F. Co.	1,600
2,000	100	all	10 p.c	Bombay United	1,100
2,400	150	150	10 pc	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1140
2,500	1,250	all	100 p.c	Fleming S. W. Co	945
1,200	1,000	all	100 pc	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	100 pc	Hindustan S. W. Co	930
750	1,000	all	100 p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
...	...	500	...	Khandesh Spinning	850
320	1,250	all	Nil	Meer Hassan	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,080
2,500	1,000	all	100 pc	Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	625	all	50 pc	Oriental	650
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	960
800	1,000	250	31 pc	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276½

Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	60 pc	Colaba Land Co	1,150
7,500	187	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,000	all	40 do.	Tarnaka Town and Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21¾	2 0 0	5 p.c. G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
	£20	10¾	14 6	Do. New £20 Shares
	£20	6¾	7 3	do. Ditto
	£20	21¾	13 1	do. Ditto
	100	1,000		do. B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.
	£16	10¾	9 16	do. Do. New Shares

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 pc	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,860
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	650
500	1,000	all	100 pc	Bombay Spinning Mill Co	700
800	500	300	30 pc	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	140xd.
2,150	200	100	8 p. ct	Malabar Company, Ld	95
4,000	50	all	4 pc	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	23
1,200	500	all	30 pc	Treacher & Co	395
...	250	all	40 pc	Vegas Patent Slip	27

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date L/dation.		
...	95	1191	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	...	East India Bank

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CHARLOTTE GLADSTONE, 1,259 tons, Captain R. T. Pauley, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE BARQUE FUTHE SHAH ALLUM, 819 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Jeddah (July 17th), with a general cargo and two hundred and sixty-eight pilgrims.

THE BARQUE CLARA, 623 tons, Captain J. Middleton arrived in harbour on the 16th inst from London (April 10th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Clara	Middleton	London, Apr 10
	Futhe Shah Allum	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 19.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Liverpool.

The ship Charlotte Gladstone, Pauley, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
13	Templar	...	Boston.
	Scindian	...	Pondicherry.
14	T b s(s)	...	Galle & Pondicherry.
	Pekin (s)	...	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
13	Khandalla (s)	...	Calcutta.
	Hester A. Blanchard	...	Havre via Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 6 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Assaye, 6,000 cwts wheat, Nurumbhoy Visram & Sons; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurrie; 50 bales wool, Moty Jethmey; 18 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

Strathclyde s, 55 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s, 6,629 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Assyria s, 9 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Avoca s, 16 bales carpets, Ralli Bros. & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s, 60 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 60 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 200 bales cotton, N. J. Abraham; 245 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 25 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 14.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

LT Roger, City Political Asst, 3rd class, and Third Asst Agent, Gwalior, is granted one month's privilege leave from the date in Aug on which he may avail himself thereof.

Mr H Lambert, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, was relieved of his charge on the forenoon of the 14th July 1875, consequent on his transfer to N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, as ordered in Govt Notification No 1,204, dated 12th July 1875.

Mr A Blackett, Supervisor, 2nd grade, has been granted one year's leave on medical certificate to England, from the 30th ult (date on which he reported his departure from Bombay) via the Deccan.

Thirty days' ordinary leave from the 27th June grant d to Mr J Mitchell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, dated 14th July 1875, has been extended to 29th July 1875, inclusive.

Mr W H Saunders, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, on three months privilege leave granted in Public Works Notification No 825, dated 13th July 1875, has been allowed fifteen days' joining time under Chapter VIII, para 2, of the Civil Leave Code.

With reference to Govt of India, Public Works Office Notification No 1301, dated 16th inst, Mr L S Saunders and Maj H M Repton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commr of Sewerage, Bombay, in the forenoon of the 21st July 1875.

Mr J D LaTouche and Maj H M Repton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Commr, Ajmere, on the afternoon of the 17th July 1875.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Bor lett Young, Assist Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment from the 1st inst.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr E S P Atkinson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No 7 or Rajpootana Topographical Survey, from the forenoon of the 6th August 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, No 926, dated 21st July 1875, Lieut J T Rice, R E, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

Mr J H M ayon, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from 4th to 3rd Circle, Military Works.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 926, dated 16th July 1875, Lieut J F Reid, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Privilege leave is granted to Lieut J E Broadbent, R E., Assist Engr, attached to Aden Special Division, for one month, with effect from the 31st instant.

With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 118, dated 30th April, 1875, Mr J H Reid, Assist Engr, Sangor Division, Military Works, returned from the three months privilege leave on the 5th July 1875.

Mr J Hogan, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, transferred from Sangor Division, Military Works, to 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the forenoon of 30th July 1875.

Sub-Engr Gerrard, is transferred from the Lucknow Division, Military Works, to 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the 2nd August 1875.

With reference to Superintending Engineer's Notification No. 16 of 29th June 1875, Mr G Reid, Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the 4 gon Division, Military Works, on the 2nd August 1875.

Privilege to Mr J M Sherman, Assist Engr and Capt, Morar Division, Military Works, with effect from 28th July 1875, on which date he availed himself of it.

With reference to Notification No. 44 of 14th May 1875, by the Engr General, Military Works, Lieut W L Greenstreet, R E, Sub-Engr, 4th Grade, returned from three months' privilege leave on the 26th July 1875.

Sergt Major Bell, Sappers, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Bhawulpoor Field Company Division, Military Works. He reported his departure from the former on the afternoon of the 30th ult, and his arrival in the latter on the 31st idem before noon.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R L D Campbell, an Asst Supdt of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for seventy days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th July 1875.

Mr J M Rutherford, an Asst Supdt of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three month's under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th July 1875.

Mr E DeG Naylor, an Asst Supdt of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for forty-five days, under Sec 13 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th July 1875.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr S Castaldi, 4th Class Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave of absence, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, for three months with effect from 8th June 1875.

Mr C J Carr-pet 4th Class Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave of absence, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, for one month, with effect from 18th June 1875.

DISPUTED OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The services of Mr B DeCruze, temporary Sub-Engr 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, are dispensed with from the date he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr C Swappe, Ex-Engr 4th Grade Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State, six weeks' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Govt of India, P W D Notification No 264, dated 29th April 1874.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr D G Ottley, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Mooltan District, and is appointed to the charge of the Wo kshops at Adamwahan, and of the duties of Locomotive Supdt, Mooltan District Traffic, during the absence on leave of Mr F N Gutterslob, or until further orders.

Sr Jt D Medlicott, Overseer, 1st Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted thirty-one days' privilege leave from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept Notification No 295, dated 18th June 1875, Pundit Bassant Ram, Acctt 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 3rd inst, and is attached to the Central Office of Accounts.

The following transfers have been made by the Superintending Engr, Lower Scinde District:—

Mr W G Stace, Asst Engr, is Gr de, and Mr R S Keene, Engineer App entice from the Sehwan to the Kotree Division.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr H Lambert, Supdt of Works, Cheenab Se tion, is allowed privilege leave for sixty-two days, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd August 1875, on which date h made over charge of the Chenab Section to Mr H F Storey, Ex Engr, 2nd Gra e.

Mr A S Gerrard, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for fifty-nine days, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th August 1875.

Mr F W Arundell, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Survey Circle to the Jelum Bridge Division. He left the Survey Circle on the forenoon of 30th July, and joined the Jhelum Bridge Division on the forenoon of the 31st July 1875.

NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr H B Molesworth, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, No 3, Rungpore Branch Di ision, availed himself of the leave granted him in Modification No 49 of 20th May 1875, on the forenoon of 4th July.

Mr G R Clarke, Ex Engr, No 3, Run pore Branch Division, is transferred temporarily to the offi e of the Engineer-in-Chief.

Mr F A Hawkes, Ex-Engr, Parbatipur Sub-Division, will assume charge of No. 3, Rungpore Branch Division, during the absence of Mr Clarke.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Capt T Gracey R E, Ex Engr, 2 d Grade, made over, and Lieut Nicholson, R E, Ex Engr, received charge of the Agra Division, Rajpootana State Railway, on the morning of 17th August 1875.

The Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr Frederick Bisseon Carritt of No 45, Frenchu ch Street London, Solicitor, to be a Commissioner in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the sev ral acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Doccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 AM.
For ditto on the B. B. Line of the C. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	(5-30 P.M. of previous Day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-0 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

PITCAITHLY—At Ambulla, Civil Lines, the wife of W Pitcaithly, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of a son.

STEPHENSON—August 12th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F Stephenson, 7th Regiment N I, of a son.

WARNER—August 13th, at Simla, the wife of E Warner, Esq, Government—Advocate, N W P, of a girl.

DEATHS.

COLYEAR—August 8th, at Deksai, near Mushobra, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas David Colyear, Retired List, late 7th Bengal Ligh Cavalry, of dysentric diarrhœa—age 70. Deeply regretted.

MINE—August 11th, at Benares, Robert Moir Milne, M B, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department—, aged 32.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1875.

A HISTORY of Bangalore, from the time of Colonel Arthur Wellesley to the present date, by a Timbs, Crabb Robinson, or similar *chiffonniere* of mouldy gossip heaps, would be an instructive and amusing work. There is ample material in that station for the most indefatigable *raconteur* of good things, and the stories connected with the memories of such local celebrities as Generals Aitcheson and Cubbon would alone fill a fair-sized volume were any one sufficiently patient to take them down from the lips of the oldest inhabitant. The very cemeteries of the place are sermons in stones for those who care to observe them, and they preach a homily not without its lesson for the reader of their scrolls. Here saints and sinners sleep side by side; some doubtless cut off by the bottle imp in the roistering days of old; others felled by the grim pestilence that stalked gauntly through the land in pre-sanitary times; some the victims of accidents at the races or the hunts of a by-gone era; and not a few, it may be, constitutionally bursted and blown up with that sectarian zeal that Mrs. Rose Church makes such game of in her singular work called "Gup." For the inhabitants led hard lives whether as saints or sinners in the days when old Mark Cubbon was young. They rode matches against time all the way to Madras, or they forcibly entered dwelling houses and compelled the astonished people within to fall upon their knees and sing psalms or chaunts whether they would or not. They were thoroughly thorough in one thing or another, and whether as rakes or reverends went what is vulgarly, but expressively, called the "whole animal." There were no heeltaps when the Yorick of the Bangalore churchyard was wont to set the table in a roar. The quantity of beer that has been drunk in the old crumbling mess houses of that popular Cantonment would float many a three decker; and the brandy and water and the *sangaree* consumed at a barbarous period when sodawater was a rarity, must have gone far to raise the prosperity of Bordeaux to its present pitch of commercial magnificence. The most preposterous wagers and amusements were greedily engaged in under the fumes probably of all this good liquor. Men backed themselves to jump anything on horseback or on foot, and Colonel Welsh in his Reminiscences of a Soldier's Life, relates how these wild Bangaloreans attempted to spear a captured tiger on the Brigade Parade Ground with the result of a sepoy killed and several persons more or less mauled and injured. Yet the strictest military discipline prevailed during all this rioting. We read that the officer on guard at one time was directed never to lie down or to disencumber himself for a moment of the monstrous full dress uniform of the period. Bestocked, bebuttoned, strapped and laced to the verge of apoplexy, this unfortunate warrior sat out his vigil bolt upright in an uncompromising chair, happy if the morning found him still alive—purple and gasping. A General Court-martial of that age, it is said, tried a Military Surgeon for blowing his nose "in a defiant manner" before the General Commanding the Division; but off duty the soldiers appear to have had things much their own way, whence perhaps the wealth of ancient gravestones in the place. As the Bangalore climate is one of the best in India, the mortality of other days cannot be attributed to the weather; but the place, to be sure, has been over populous on account of the excellence of its climate. The poor white can reside in that favoured locality without feeling alcoholic stimulants a vital necessity of existence; nor is the wife of his bosom there given to that unseemly discourse which the irritating caloric of the plains may induce. On the contrary, the poor white or piebald male and female seem to lead a homely and harmonious life at Bangalore characterised only by a remarkable fecundity. This fruitfulness may be climatic. Certainly, the number of children, rich and poor, small and great, that flourish at that elevation of 3,000 feet is astonishing and suggests the propriety of baby shows, children's parties, and, in a word, that description of juvenile dissipation that we generally leave behind us in the motherland when we take our departure for the East. To turn from the dead and gone generation down below the turf, to the rising generation gambolling upon it, is a pleasant change, the more so that the English children look English, and not Indian. The roses, indeed, for which Bangalore is famous above all places in India, are to be seen on the cheeks of the ladies and their chubby brats; not that such roses are absent in these days of Rachels elsewhere, but then we assign them to other causes and effects. It is this superiority of climate, ample space, and sufficiency of water that has induced many an Englishman in Southern India to cast sheep's eyes at Bangalore as the natural mistress of his Presidency. Within a night's run of Madras by rail, Bangalore would be a better seat of Government for the Madrasees than the Neilgherry Hills, but unluckily the place is, as every one knows, in the territory of the Rajah of Mysore, for whose accommodation a castellated residence of some local school of architecture is being erected at this moment in the place. It is a curious circumstance, indeed, that some of the best climates in Hindoostan are in Native States, while the very worst are in our own borders. An exchange under the circumstances would be highly desirable. But to return to the Bangalore of the past from which we have strayed in company with these philosophic reflections, its old Fort is a record in itself. Within its old grey tumbling walls is the ruined Palace of Hyder Ali and Tippoo, the darksome dungeon wherein Sir David Baird was chained by the leg to one—according to Lady Baird—more wretched than himself, the good lady coolly remarking on the circumstance, "Lord help the man that's tied to my Davie!"—the gate towards Mysore, where one thousand persons were slain, it is said, by our infuriated soldiery at the end of the siege, and not far off the obelisk commemorative of the brave officers and men who fell during the progress of our military operations there. The Bangalore Fort has a melancholy deserted look now, but the florid pagodas, the gardy Palace mouldings, the shady groves and the wide courts, speak of high jinks there when Tippoo was King and all his lords and ladies were disporting themselves after their kind. Once, indeed, those old halls were roused up from their sleep of mouldering years to hearken to the sounds of mirth and revelry that might have done old Hyder's ghost good had it been concealed behind the pillars of the Palace. It was when a native regiment some years ago gave a ball in this old Palace and Godfrey's waltzes aroused echoes sacred to *Tunny, unny Panier*, and *Taza be taza nuw be now*. It was a mockery of the past, and was perhaps perpetrated during one of those epidemic fits of gaiety to which Bangalore seems especially liable. Fits, indeed, is the condition of the place. There have been mad seasons of revival excitement there when suppositions devils were cast out of roaring, bawling penitents. Also there have been mad seasons of dissipation, when St. Vitus took the station under his special protection, and the whole Bangalore world went adancing. This capacity for extremes may be accounted for on the supposition that Bangalore is a medium between the Neilgherries and Madras, and belongs to neither. The station has the spirits of either locality by fits and starts, and is as ready to cry with Madras in September 'we must all die!' as with Ooty in April 'we must all play!' but the climate, neither Neilgherrian or Nangumbawkian but suspended like Mahommed's coffin in mid air, may have something to do with Bangalore spasms, and with the social divisions that are typified by the churchyard and the children at play. Perhaps Bangalore was never more lively, or in greater esteem than under the *régime* of its present Chief Commissioner, Mr. Dalyell. This gentleman's hospitality is a honschold word in the place, and his *bonhommie* has done much to promote amusements and more useful things among all classes of Bangaloreans. It is fitting that a genial climate like that of Bangalore should be matched with a genial ruler, and in Mr. Dalyell the Poona of the other Presidency has found all it can desire.

ACCIDENT TO THE DOWN MAIL TRAIN FROM JUBBULPORE.

AT 2-10 on the morning of Sunday last, a telegram was received that the down E. I. R. mail train leaving Jubbulpore at 10-15 on Saturday night had met with an accident at about 3 miles this side of Kutnee station, 53 miles or thereabouts from Jubbulpore. A special train was then got ready as soon as possible and the E.I.R. traffic official (the Station Master), Locomotive Foreman, Carriage Foreman, P.W. Inspector, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and the Railway Surgeon, with assistants, proceeded to the scene of the accident. On arrival at the scene of the catastrophe it was found that the entire train had left the rails, and that, engine included, it was a complete wreck. The engine and tender, although standing upright on their wheels, had been thrown off the road and completely turned round, facing Jubbulpore. Several of the carriages were reduced to almost splinters, the Post Office van had been jerked away from the rest of the train and was lying on its side on the embankment. The driver (West) and a platelayer (Collins who was on the engine) and five 3rd class passengers were killed and about 20 other native passengers were more or less wounded.

Another special train had been sent from Sutna, the other side of the accident, which conveyed the Sutna Railway Surgeon and assistants and material. The wounded were put into this train together with the mails and taken into Kutnee station, the doctors accompanying. With the exception of West and Collins, the dead were left at the scene of accident at the request of the Deputy Commissioner. During the run into Kutnee one of the wounded men (a native) died, making in all two Europeans and six natives killed. There were but two European passengers in the train—the Commissioner of Jubbulpore and the East Indian Railway District Engineer. The carriage occupied by them was in the centre of the train and was completely smashed, but fortunately with the exception of a few scratches, both gentlemen escaped unharmed. The passengers, mails, luggage, &c. were transferred from the up mail to the special train which had been worked from Jubbulpore and brought on to that place, arriving there at about 12-30. The passengers and luggage of the disabled train were put into the up mail which returned to Allahabad.

No reason can as yet be assigned as to the cause of the accident. The belief is that either the metals had bulged, or some one unknown had maliciously removed a rail. The road was cut up for about 60 yards, and the rails for that distance were twisted into numerous shapes. Communication was restored at about 7-30 on Sunday evening and traffic continues as usual. The mails will suffer a delay of 24 hours.

Considering the difficulties which the E. I. Railway authorities had to contend with at the scene of the accident, it is very creditable to all that the evil done was remedied so soon.

Further particulars are not yet known. The European fireman had a miraculous escape, he also had the native brakesman riding in the front brake. Their statements agree as to the sensation felt at the time of the accident. The fireman stated that he felt the engine jump up in the air and twist round, after which the quickness with which he was thrown out rendered him insensible. The native brakesman when he recovered his senses found himself lying on the embankment with the dead bodies of two native passengers lying across him.

It is expected that more of the wounded will succumb to the injuries received.

POETICAL COUNCILLORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will acknowledge your error in saying the Members of Council do nothing. One of them at least seems to have been working hard to honour the Prince of Wales and the verse produced resembles the 'ridiculus mus' of Horace. If I may be allowed to criticise, what does 'their' in the fifth line refer to? Providence and Victoria were previously named, and also the nation; but I presume the Queen and Prince are meant. If so, there is a defect in

GRAMM R.

* Long deign their lives to grace.

** We cannot agree with the spirit of our correspondent's criticism. We think the delicate flowers of poesy put forth by the Municipal Council should be cherished instead of blighted in its tender growth.—Ed. *G.*

THE DEPRECIATION IN THE RUPEE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I left off yesterday by suggesting the terms on which I thought a gold currency could be introduced, the next question is in natural sequence and needs no introduction.

6. How is the old silver coin to be removed from circulation as the gold coin takes its place? It will be very necessary to provide for this, because any undue inflation of the currency would cause an injurious temporary rise in prices very unfair to all persons with fixed incomes; as was the case in Germany in 1873-74, when the large amount of new gold coin thrown into circulation before the silver, it was intended to displace, was withdrawn, caused a most serious financial crisis, the evils of which cannot be said to have yet ceased. From the coinage returns it would appear that the coin circulation of India has increased from about 70 to 140 crores during the last 20 years, being at the rate of about 350 lacs yearly, so that, assuming that I am correct in estimating that it will take seven years to coin 90 crores of gold coin, it will be necessary during that period to ensure the withdrawal of 90—(7 by 3½), or 65½ crores of coin. About 20 crores may be at once deducted from this sum to replace the 20 crores of hoarded gold which are expected to be coined, but which unfortunately would probably be again hoarded, chiefly in gold coin. This leaves 45 crores of silver coin to be removed; of this not more than 1 crore will be required to be melted up to make small coin. How are the remaining 44 crores to be disposed of? Comparing the total coinage with the circulation it is found that during the last 20 years about 3½ crores of rupees are lost yearly from the currency, principally by being melted up for jewels and by being buried in the ground, though a large sum must, of course, be lost from such an enormous currency through more legitimate causes, probably the loss from the first cause would not be so high as at present if the proposed change in the currency was made, because though it is now the common custom of the natives to make their silver jewels from the actual coins they save, notwithstanding the loss of over 2 per cent. they incur by the practice, they would possibly prefer buying silver when the difference between the weight of the coin and the crude metal would be so great as 8, or even 10, per cent., in favour of the latter, yet still, I think, as the currency will be larger every year, we may set down the amount of loss from these causes at 3 crores yearly, or 21 crores in the seven years, leaving only 23 crores to be otherwise withdrawn; and I believe a large portion of this latter sum would be quietly and quickly removed were the law at present in force for withdrawing and destroying all coins that have lost more than 2 per cent. in weight properly enforced, at any rate, the experiment might be tried by weighing all coin received into, or paid from, Government Treasuries, and ruthlessly destroying all that are light beyond the legal allowance of 2 per cent.; if this means would not remove a sufficient quantity, the balance would have to be bought up by Government, and destroyed at the cost of the State.

7. What will be the effect of the change on the proper currency, and what alterations will have to be made in the notes and the regulations for their issue? The introduction of a gold currency will probably lessen the circulation of paper, the natives of India have never cordially taken to the currency notes, as is proved by their being freely circulated only at the Presidency towns and in the immediate neighbourhood of the branch circle of issue, and also by the small circulation they have, being equal to only about 9½ annas per head, probably all the small notes under Rs. 50 would go out of circulation altogether, but this would not matter as with a gold coin, there would be no necessity for them, and they only amount to about 15 per cent. of the total issue. No change need, I think, be made in the general regulation of the Currency Department except that "gold notes," *i.e.*, notes on which gold will be payable on demand would be necessary; this could be done by printing the word "Gold" in green letters on the notes at present in use in the same manner as the amount is now shown. If "gold notes" are issued only in exchange for gold paid in by the public, they would always pass on equal terms with the ordinary note, for gold would not be exchanged for paper if it were at a premium, and there is no chance of it being at a discount. No gold notes should be issued for the gold that might be received from the Mint (as suggested in my reply to the 5th question) until there is a good accumulation of that coin in the Department, but this should not be deferred longer than is absolutely necessary.

8. What will be the probable cost to the country of the proposed change, how is it to be met, and on whom will the burthen chiefly fall? This is another very difficult question, and I am afraid I should not be able to answer it satisfactorily, but I can only do my best. It appears to me that the greatest loss India will suffer will be in the depreciation that must take place in the value of the large stock of silver in the country, but only a small portion of this loss should, I think, be charged against the introduction of a gold currency; a fall of about 5d. in oz. has already taken place, and a further fall is likely even though no alteration is made in the currency. All the civilized world is gradually adopting a gold standard, and, if there had not been a constant drain to India and the East, silver must long ago have fallen in value for, notwithstanding the fact that upwards of 325 millions sterling of silver have been produced from the several mines in the world since 1849, it is estimated, on good authority, that *the stock of silver in the Christian world has decreased during the same period over 60 millions*. India ceasing to purchase silver will of course hasten, and probably increase, the fall in silver. How much? it is impossible to tell, but I think it quite probable the further fall may be 4d. or 5d per oz., and as the stock of silver in India is over 200 millions, this will be equal to a loss of 12 or 15 millions, as the fall of each penny in the ounce causes a loss of over 3 millions, but against this can be placed about half this amount for the relative rise that will take place in the value of the gold now in India (which cannot be under 100 millions) for the same causes which will lower the value of silver will raise that of gold. The silver will fall, as it has done, because the supply is in excess of the demand, and the gold will rise because, in all probability, the supply cannot equal the demand. Of the 225 millions estimated to be produced during the next 10 years, England and Australia require 30 million American financiers say, they will need about 72 millions to put their currency on a satisfactory footing, which it certainly is not at present, Germany's wants are put down at 50 million, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark will probably require 13 millian, which will have only 60 million to supply India, Russia, France, Belgium, Italy, and the rest of the world, certainly an inadequate amount, for India alone, under present circumstances, would require about 40 million, and if she adopts a gold standard 100 million will not be sufficient to supply her wants, therefore, unless the supply of gold is greatly increased, the only way to meet the several demands will be largely to raise its value, and, admitting the above facts, such a rise is certain to take place.

The last para. treats of the depreciation in the value of *all* the silver in India, whether in coin, ornaments, or in any other form, but in the case of coin, there will be a further loss, and which, unlike the loss on the metal, will be more directly attributable to the change in the currency. We have now about 140 millions in silver coin by the time 90 millions of gold have been coined I have estimated we shall have only 14½ millions (140 — 90 plus 7 by 3½) or a reduction of 65½ millions in the silver currency. The nominal value of all this coin is 21 per mille above the intrinsic value. So in addition to the fall in the intrinsic value a further allowance at this rate must be made on the coin removed from circulation; this amounts to about 1½ millions, raising the whole estimated loss to $\frac{12 \text{ or } 15}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ (say 15½ millions). Now who will have to bear this loss?

1st. Every person who possesses silver, otherwise than coin, will find its value fall directly the Mint is closed to silver, but if he also possesses gold to the same (present) value, it will probably rise sufficiently to make good his loss, and as there is a much larger amount of gold in bars and ornaments than there is of silver, the loss on the silver will only be felt by the poorer classes who have only silver jewels.

2nd. All persons possessing light rupees will lose 2 per cent. or more according to the deficiency in their weight on tendering them to any Government Treasury; this rule at present exists, but the means for checking the weight of coins are so insufficient that the law is practically a dead-letter, but it would have to be strictly enforced if a gold standard is to be introduced for reasons already given. This loss

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

POONA, 17TH AUGUST, 8-5 P.M.

All First and Second Class Chiefs who attended the Viceroy's Durbar will arrive in Bombay by the 30th October to meet the Prince.

There will be no Durbar but visits will be exchanged.

The Gaicowar will attend. The Nizam is doubtful.

The Prince will probably land at the Dockyard, not at the Apollo Bunder, on account of the greater convenience for official reception.

THE FLOODS AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 17TH AUGUST.

During the late floods in and round the city and station of Allahabad, 3,923 houses were destroyed, 107 being pucka. One life was lost and a child crushed. The floods came from above here to-day.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE JUBBULPORE MAIL TRAIN.

Regarding the late accident to the Jubbulpore Mail train nothing has yet been elicited beyond the fact that the engine suddenly left the rails, ploughed down the embankment, the momentum driving the carriages on to the engine and each other, and irreparably smashing nine.

CHOLERA AT SIMLA.

Cholera has disappeared from Simla. The total deaths of Europeans and Eurasians were fifteen. Amongst natives there were about two hundred.

COOLIE LIBERALITY.

Two hundred rupees have been remitted by coolie labourers arrived from Trinidad for the relief of the sufferers by the late floods at Allahabad.

REDUCTION IN THE EUROPEAN RAILWAY STAFF.

Six European fitters of Jumalpore have been given the usual notice.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FLOODS IN BURMAH.

RANGOON, 17TH AUGUST.

Heavy floods have occurred in the Prome district.

The water has risen considerably higher than in the great flood which occurred in 1871.

ABANDONMENT OF THE AFRICANA.

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST.

The Africana, from Bombay to New York, has been abandoned and the crew saved.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington reports the present condition of the cotton crop to have declined owing to drought and the general average to be 85 per centum.

LONDON, 16TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 105¾

The Market rate of discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

The arrival of the Prince Frederick has been prematurely announced on 11th instant.

Arrival from Bombay—Rialto.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th August, 4 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. Ther. 83.| Fall of rain 30 cents.

CARWAR, 17th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. 6. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·93. Fall of rain 9 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th August, 4-55 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 83, min. 77. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·79.

TUTICORIN, 17th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind E. moderate. Ther. 86. Bar. 29·77.

VINGORLA, 17th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 85. Fall of rain 8 cents.

SERIOUS DELAY OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER CEYLON FROM AUSTRALIA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ceylon, Captain Almond, left Melbourne on the 13th July, with the Australian mails on board. She was due at Galle on the 4th of this month, but up to the time of our going to press she had not reached her destination. She is thus thirteen days overdue. It is probable that some accident has occurred to her machinery, and that she is endeavouring to reach India under sail. We believe that if no tidings of the Ceylon are received in a day or two, a steamer (probably the Nubia) will leave Bombay to search for her.

We regret to say that no tidings of the Coromandel have yet been received in Bombay.

YESTERDAY was again observed as a holiday in Bombay, and very little business of any kind was transacted.

INFORMATION comes from Umballa that the Rifle Brigade and 11th Hussars have been ordered into Camp on account of illness.

IT is notified that His Highness the Raja of Jind has directed the abolition of the customs duties heretofore levied on the portion of his territory known as the Dadri Ilaqua.

IT is said by *Indian Public Opinion* that the Amir of Cabul has expressed his intention of marching himself in the coming winter against Nowroz Khan, uncle to Yakoob Khan.

THE *Madras Mail* has received from England melancholy tidings regarding Mr. John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras. His health is quite shattered, and he is now threatened with blindness. He is at present living in Boulogne.

RAJA CHANDRA NATH BAHADOOR has proposed to place an estate yielding Rs. 15,000 per annum at the disposal of the promoters of a College at Rajshahye, for a Sanscrit chair. This princely charity needs no further comment than a bare mention, eloquently remarks the *Amrita Bazaar Patrica*.

WE read in the *Ceylon Times*, published at Colombo, that on Wednesday evening, August 4th, a large number of the friends of Mr. J. B. Morphew, Accountant of the Oriental Bank Corporation, entertained him at dinner at the Colombo Club, on the eve of his departure for Europe. Over a hundred gentlemen were present, including almost the whole of the mercantile community, and most of the leading men in Colombo. The chair was occupied by Mr. Justice Stewart.

WE learn from the *Lucknow Times* that cholera has appeared amongst the troops in the Lucknow cantonments. There have been a few deaths. As the country for miles around Lucknow is under water, it is difficult to say where ground can be found for an encampment, should it be found necessary to form one. The city is also afflicted, and there have been many deaths amongst the natives. In the civil lines, a European pensioner, named Capper, died a few days ago a few hours after he was seized. It is barely four months since Lucknow last suffered from the ravages of this awful visitation.

WE learn from the *Indian Daily News* that Colonel Dickens, C. B., Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle, has been telegraphed for on deputation, probably to direct and superintend the repairs of the silver *howdah* of the Viceroy, which has lately been sent down to Calcutta from Agra for the purpose, as it will be required for state ceremonies during the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales. It is said that Colonel Roberts, the Executive Commissariat Officer at Lucknow, will remain in charge of the office of the Deputy Commissary General during the temporary absence of Colonel Dickens, in addition to his own duties.

REUTER sent the Indian newspapers a telegram, dated London, the 3rd August, stating that the 1st Royal Scots had embarked for Madras in the troopship Himalaya. The friends in India of the gallant corps who hope to see it here soon will, we are afraid, be disappointed, for there is every probability that Reuter's telegram compiler has perpetrated another blunder. A short time ago, the Royal Scots were set down in the home *Gazette* as ordered to move from Edinburgh to Fort George, in Inverness-shire, and it is probable that Fort George, Madras, has been mistaken for the Fort George in the North of Scotland. Moreover, the Himalaya is not an Indian relief ship but a home one, and this does not happen to be the Indian trooping season.

THE *Indian Evangelical Review* for July has just made its appearance. There are some articles in it which may be noticed hereafter, but for the present we would notice a "note" on the article which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* on July 7th on "the cost of Christian Converts in India." The writer of this "note" must be well aware that the figures showing the number of converts during the year 1874, were taken from his own journal, and the figures showing the income of five of the Missionary Societies were taken from the London papers, and are the same as published by the societies themselves. To charge us with "ignorance" on these points is, therefore, merely to write nonsense. His "note" deserves to be treated only with disdain, for it contains no refutation of any one of our statements. All that can be learnt from its perusal is that the writer has lost his temper and is not very particular what he says.

ONE of the old heroes of the Punjab, a correspondent to a contemporary writes, one of the men of the days of Edwardes and Lawrence, has just died. Foujdar Khan, a Pathan, a Chief of the tribe or clan of the Alyzai, distinguished by the British Government to the titles of Khan Bahadoor, a titular Nawab, and a Companion of the Star of India, died at Dera Ismail Khan on the 5th of August. He was not only a soldier, but a politician, or rather perhaps a diplomatist, and is said to have done much to bring about or maintain the close and friendly relations with the Ameer's Government from 1855 to 1857 which was the cause of the all-important fact that throughout all the disturbed times of the Mutiny there was no movement hostile to our rule on the part of the people of Afghanistan. The Punjab certainly saved India, and men like Foujdar Khan had much to do with the safety of the Punjab.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells the following tale:—"A very curious case lately came before the Courts at Amritsar, where two Mahomedans, said to be Wahabees, were charged with burning a Koran. Their defence was that the Koran was an old one and that burning was the most orthodox mode of destroying the Holy Book when it became too old for use. It also appeared that they performed the ritual in question in their own house; but inasmuch as the passers-by might have peeped in, the unfortunate religionists were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. In vain precedents were cited from the writings of learned Doctors and Moulvies to prove that it was perfectly legal; in vain it was alleged that a man might burn what he pleased in his own house; in vain an appeal was presented—nothing was of any avail, and ritualism among the Mahomedans at Amritsar must have received even a greater check than it is supposed to have met with in England since the passing of the Public Worship Bill on the 1st of July. It is really fortunate the Penal Code, as interpreted by Amritsar officers, does not prevail in England, or what with the Five Points of the Ritualistic Charter, High, Low and Broad Church views, and people of no Church views, one half of the population would be engaged in prosecuting the other until the whole were in penal servitude."

OUR contemporary the *Friend of India* ought to have his photograph taken in a new attitude he has assumed. He feels "utterly ashamed." This catastrophe has been brought about by the attitude of his countrymen towards the Russian advance, and he would be "as much amused thereby as St. Petersburg itself but for the irritation which such folly produces." The *Friend of India* endeavouring to be amused, while being irritated all the while, and finally subsiding into "utter shame," is a picture worthy the commiseration of all humane persons. The *Friend*, from out of the depths of its utter shame, says that "if the country is ever driven by our 'alarmists' to occupy Afghanistan, we shall regard it as the most fatal mistake yet made by us in India. There is about as much real ground for anticipating a Russian invasion of India, as of St. Petersburg being invested by a sepoy army." The *Friend* should open his eyes to what Russia has been doing for a number of years past, and when he has realised the tremendous advances that she has made towards our Indian possessions he will perhaps agree with Sir Henry Rawlinson and other persons for whose opinions he feels utterly ashamed that "it would be one of the greatest mistakes yet made by us in India" if we remained still while a rival political power in Europe was practically increasing that power by obtaining in Asia a position where it could menace India with success.

THE loyal inhabitants of Ceylon have received official intimation of the intended visit of the Prince of Wales to that "garden of the world." The programme agreed to is said by the *Examiner* to be as follows:—"December 11th.—Arrive at Colombo in the evening, drive thrcugh the town to witness the illuminations, entertainment at Queen's House. December 12th—Laying foundation stone of Break water, levee at Queen's House, and by special train to Kandy where there will be a reception of Kandyan Chiefs and ladies and entertainment at the Pavilion. December 13th—To the Bopatalawa plains via Nuwara Elya, deer and elk hunt in the afternoon, and remain in camp over night. December 14th—Back to Nuwara Elya, drive to Gampolla, and by special train to Colombo, where a public evening entertainment will by that time have been organized. December 15th—Embark on board, and land at Trincomalie on the morning of the 17th. December 17th—After elephants in the Tamankaduwe jungles, and return on board late in the evening. These, we think, will be the principal events which His Royal Highness will be able to crowd into the eventful week, but though every thing will have to be done in hurry and hot haste, the visit cannot fail to leave some indelible impressions—favourable we will guarantee—of this distant dependency of the Crown which in the course of nature one day will be his. Among the visitors that will accompany His Royal Highness to Ceylon, we learn, will be Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India."

THE great shrine at Kalighat, near Calcutta, has been robbed of a large amount of gold and silver offerings that have from time to time been made, but who is the thief no one seems to be able yet to find out. The *Indian Mirror* supplies the following particulars which do not, however, tend to elucidate the matter:—"Some very ugly things are being told regarding the late theft at Kalighat. The three Inspectors of Police who are commissioned to make inquiries, held the other day a general meeting of the Haldars of Kalighat to hear their opinion on the matter. It is suspected that the clever thief cannot belong to the lower classes, as is generally the case, but he must be one of the respectable men of the locality and one who knows the *ins* and *outs* of the sanctuary. At the meeting alluded to, the Haldars mentioned the names of those they suspected. How far they are to be relied upon, we are not in a position to say. But the most ugly thing which we have heard is the police arrangement of the shrine itself. We are told that there are so many as eight paid constables attached to the temple. Where were they during the night of the occurrence? An important shrine like that at Kalighat should have a large and efficient police attached to it. It is a pity that far from being of any help to the inmates, the local police sometimes endangers public safety. Why does not Government tax the priests and introduce a good system of protection in the temple? Under existing arrangements gentlemen are rather afraid to send their families to do the holy offices at the shrine.

THE *Friend of India* says that now that the ex-Gackwar of Baroda is held "in durance sweet," and only kept before the public mind by canards, that much abused man Colonel Phayre may perhaps get a little more moderate treatment, and possibly a crumb of sympathy from his critics No one has ever said that the Colonel is remarkable for suavity of temper and manners, and it is not even asserted that discretion is the better part of his valour, but it is just possible, if it is not probable, that the condemnation of his conduct at Baroda has been too sweeping, and that, in fact, the Colonel, being a not ineligible candidate for the post of vicarious sufferer, has been selected as the victim. For in all notorious failures in policy or diplomacy under despotic Governments, it has even been thought necessary to offer a propitiatory sacrifice to the gods of the under world. The head of some grand Vizier or inferior official should be struck off, for that is the right thing to do. But we live in a degenerate and irreligious age, and grudge the gods of Orcus their perfect morsel. Instead of the head of an ambassador we fling them his boots, stuffed with the blurred and blotted parchment of his immolated diplomatic character. And as to Colonel Phayre, though we ought certainly to have slit off his refractory head, because he persisted in putting on steel gloves to grasp thorns, or rather poniards with, and refused to take his arsenic and diamond dust quietly, we are contented with dismissing and disgracing the man and sending him away into the wilderness with a load of Governmental sins on his broad back. For a time the public could scarcely make up its mind whether the Colonel or the Gackwar was the more to blame. But what has been play and paradise to the Gackwar, has been obloquy and official immolation to the Colonel.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, in reply to the address of the inhabitants of Jessoor, said that the tours of his, to which they were pleased to allude, were undertaken with the object of studying the wishes and sentiments of all classes of the people, which study could not be made without the opportunity of personal intercourse afforded by the tours. He thought that when they recounted the services rendered to national education by Sir Cecil Beadon and Sir William Grey, they should have added the name of Sir George Campbell, who had done so much for the cause of primary education. He dwelt for a few moments on the really vast opportunity which now offered itself for extending primary education in Bengal. He acknowledged their testimony to the advantage of athletic exercises, declared that there was no physical reason why the Bengalee should not be as muscular bodily as they were capable intellectually, and expressed a hope that Jessoor would send competitors to the Belvedere tournament at Christmas. In regard to the administration of justice, he acknowledged the high repute borne by native judges as a body; also the good conduct of the native executive officers, on whose behalf he had recently endeavoured to obtain better terms of promotion. He was glad that they appreciated the efforts of Government for the prevention of famine, and the notice taken by the Government of the conduct of many zemindars on that occasion. He hoped that the example would stimulate all zemindars to do likewise, not only on occasions of existing and striking difficulty, but in the improvements which are called for in every district in times of quietude and peace, which improvements were always being brought to the notice of benevolent and public-spirited native gentlemen by the many able and experienced officers, commissioners, and collectors who administered the affairs of the interior of Bengal.

THE Lahore paper of August 12th, contained the following items of news about the floods in those parts:—"Communication has not yet been restored between the Beas and Umritsar Stations, the country being still under water, and the Trunk Road is as badly off as the Railway line. The Traffic Manager is making arrangements to convey the public by dak gharries, but until the roads become passable nothing can be done. The extent of the damage is not yet exactly known; but it is believed that it would be at least a fortnight or three weeks before the trains will again be able to run. We have received no down country mails since Monday, and yesterday no daks were received from Peshawur. The extraordinary violence of the Ravi flood may be estimated by the fact that the bridge of boats, which had successfully resisted the periodical rush of waters for several years, has at last succumbed. The stream under the first pucka bridge was going like a sluice yesterday morning, the country lying between the city walls and the main bed of the river is almost completely submerged, and the Ravi now presents an unbroken expanse of water from Shahdera to the Fort. Great damage has been done to crops and orchards, and many familiar land-marks, such as wells and outlying hamlets, have entirely disappeared. Since writing the above paragraph, we have received the following, which is the latest news we have been able to obtain regarding the Punjab Northern State Railway:—The Mahmood, Booti bund has been broken through by the river and a good deal of flood water is running down towards the back channel. The bridge (back channel) is doing its duty admirably. The soundings show that there is no scour. Beyond Shahdera there is nothing but water to be seen, people coming along the road speak of heavy rain in the gaps. The bridges are all right. When the water goes down, traffic will be resumed as soon as ballast, &c., is repaired a bit."

IN congratulating the Council the other day at Simla, upon the discontinuance of the annual discussions that used to take place upon the introduction of the Budget, Lord Northbrook hardly stated, the *Friend of India* thinks, the real objection to them. "I agree," he said, "with the high authorities who hold that the discussions were open to the objection of raising apprehensions of additional taxation, or at least of leading the public to expect changes every year in the financial arrangements of the State. Such changes in England are well understood and regarded without apprehension, but in India they are liable to be exaggerated and to disturb the minds of the people. There are none of the constitutional reasons for annual discussions which exist in England, and the consideration of financial measures by this Council only when the necessity for them arises is, in my opinion, both more in accordance with our functions, and more calculated to maintain the stability of Indian finance than such annual discussions." The mistake of these discussions (says the *Friend of India*) consisted in the fact that they never led to anything, and were never meant to do so. The Budget was settled before hand in the Executive Council; and the views of the Legislative Council should never have been asked thereon, unless the Government was prepared to defer thereto upon occasion shown. The submission was ostensible only and not real, and it simply invited and provoked discussion whithout the smallest intention on the part of Government of being influenced thereby. Without reverting to the former practice, it would be an improvement the *Friend* thinks upon the present one, if the Financial Statement were published in the *Gazette of India* a month before its final adoption by Council, thus giving an opportunity to those who were competent to do so to review its proposals. The discontinuance of the former practice was adopted, largely, we think, at our own repeated suggestion of the evils which attended it. But we have now gone to the other extreme. What but good could arise from the publication of the general nature of the Budget a month before its final adoption? It would be necessary to reserve only any changes contemplated in the customs or Excise duties. The rest of the estimates might, we think, be submitted to public consideration with nothing but advantage.

THE *Friend of India*:—We confess to a feeling of satisfaction on finding that Mr Tucker's pamphlet attempting to justify Colonel Phayre is receiving some attention and is not unlikely to have some effect. It by no means proves that he was the fit man for the post he held, though probably the blame of his selection does not fall wholly on himself. He was not a well-oiled diplomatic machine, but went very crankily to the handle. He sinned in imagining that his own judgment and feeling had anything to do with the direction of his behaviour as Resident, and, above all, was too ungentle with the Royal reprobate he had to deal with. In fact, being sent there to see that the Gackwar reformed the abuses in his State, the Colonel thought that he ought really to see that he did reform them. This was a serious blunder, and to his over-zeal he probably added faults of temper, and was altogether too overbearing and peremptory. He seems not to have been able to get over his loathing for the danger ous reptile he was handling. A snake-charmer was wanted as Resident at Baroda, and Colonel Phayre was not a snake-charmer. It would have been more to his taste to have crushed the snake. But altogether Mr. Tucker thinks—and perhaps not a few will by and by agree with him—that the Colonel's treatment of the Gackwar, and his discharge of his own duties, were right and just. The Resident saw what the Government could not see, and events have proved that his judgment, and the charges he made against the Gackwar, were honest and well founded. But he did not know that his chief aim as Baroda should have been to oil and make matters seem smooth on the surface. Perhaps Sir Lewis Pelly was better fitted to understand the position. Mr. Tucker even endeavours to show that Sir Lewis Pelly has got a great deal of credit for bringing about reforms that were really initiated by Colonel Phayre. "Sweets to the sweet." The man that has the gift of making matters smooth, gets smooth words and honour and glory. A rough, honest, irascible redresser of wrongs is abused for want of tact—the steel glove, because it is not soft and pliable as French kid—and even when villainous attempts are made on his life, he gets ridicule and abuse instead of sympathy. India will get tired in course of time of handling murderous Gackwars with French kids, and of creeping on her stocking-soles into the presence of His Majesty of Burmah.

MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT'S decision given yesterday in the case of Nursoodas Jaitram v. Ramdas Samuldas, reported in another part of our paper, will most probably send a feeling of uneasiness and distrust through the share bazar. The decision makes it clear—what ought to have been well understood in the bazar long ago—that a purchaser, in buying a share certificate, buys it with all the risk which might attach to it if it should eventually turn out to be stolen property; and that no number of transfers of ownership in the register of the company can affect the right of the original holder, from whom it was stolen, to claim restitution. At the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court one Ramdas Samuldas was convicted of stealing from his master's box a share certificate of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Mills and was sentenced to imprisonment. The certificate was accompanied by a blank transfer, which Ramdas had fraudulently filled in and he sold the share to a Parsee, who got it transferred to his own name and subsequently sold it through a broker to one Manajee Dhurumsey, to whose possession it was traced on a report of the theft being made to the police. Manajee received a summons from the Magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, to produce the share-certificate at the preliminary enquiry in the Police Court, and the certificate having been produced was detained as an exhibit in the case. On the conviction of the prisoner at the Criminal Sessions, the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Marriott, made an order of reference to the committing Magistrate as is usual in cases in which there is a disputed claim to property; and Mr. Nana Morojee, in the exercise of his discretion, ordered restitution to be made to the person from whom the share-certificate had been stolen. Manajee Dhurumsey's ordinary remedy would then have been in a civil court; but he invoked the aid of an extraordinary process of the High Court under the old practice, in order to have the Magistrate's order quashed. A writ of *mandamus* was issued to the Magistrate, and the matter was argued before Mr. Justice Marriott on Saturday. Manajee's counsel pointed out that, in the present state of the market, a magisterial order of this kind, if upheld, would have a most depressing influence upon shares of all discriptions. His Lordship declined to reverse the Magistrate's order even if his Lordship were of opinion, which he was not, that the Magistrate had wrongly exercised his discretion in the matter.

THE *Friend of India* and the *Pioneer* are at serious issue regarding Sir Douglas Forsyth's conduct of the last mission entrusted to his care. The public are already acquainted with the *pioneer's* opinions regarding Sir Douglas Forsyth. Here are the *Friend's* regarding the *Pioneer's*:—"If any proof were wanted of the false position into which the present relations of the Government of India with the press are certain sooner or later to betray it, it is supplied, we think, in the *Pioneer* of Monday last, in which Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Mandalay is made the subject of the most passionate reproaches. That the Government had nothing to do with the production of the article is certain, but it is no less certain unfortunately, that its inspiration will be attributed to the Foreign Office, by nine out of every ten readers of the paper. The Government is thus placed to the popular apprehension, in the undignified position of assailing its own Envoy, with abuse almost feminine in its rancour. Sir Douglas is not only "weak" it seems, but "is a mere diplomatic posture-master" whose "blundering surpasses conception." He is the "whining confidant of the press, uttering disloyalty to the Government which generously adopted his blunders;" a cowardly deserter of his humbler accomplice in wrong-doing; a man stamped with failure or with guilt in his every association with the public service for years past; and one who "for the credit of the service should be relegated to the official obscurity from which he first emerged only in the ghastly light of the Kooka massacre." "His case is as hopeless," we are told, "as Humpty Dumpty," the writer meaning we suppose "his fall." But if all this be true about Sir Douglas, what is to be said of the Government that selected this compound of meanness, incapacity, and guilt, for the mission to Mandalay? When our contemporary tells us that Sir Douglas "is one whom the King delighteth to honour, because he is blessed by Providence with a brother in Parliament, of some little weight in the Conservative ranks," does it mean to hint that he was forced by the Home Ministry on the Government of India as their Envoy, while they knew him to be all the *Pioneer* now declares him to be? To notice the special charges made against Sir Douglas, when they are conceived and set forth in such terms as we have quoted is almost needless. For there is malevolence in the attack, and the best service we can do in the matter is simply to caution the public against believing that the article was officially inspired. The Government would do better to have an avowed organ of its own that it could control, than subject itself to the faintest suspicion of inspiring such outrages as these upon its servants."

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. VENA YSK NARAYAN BHAGWAT.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The summons to the defendant was sent to Limree in Kattiawar, and thence to Bhooj in Kutch, where it was served and returned with the remark that defendant was a "well-known man" there. The suit was brought to recover the amount due for calls on shares of which the defendant is a registered holder. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate until payment.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY V. GODOWJEE GHEEGA.

Mr. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,000 due on a promissory note dated 15th July 1875. The claim was proved by the plaintiff's manoim, and the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, interest and costs.

MUGGA GOWA AND OTHERS V. SOONDERJEE PANDURANG AND ANOTHER.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for the plaintiffs, moved for a postponement until 31st inst., on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were pending. The application was granted, plaintiff to give notice of the postponement to the defendant.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE.

The suit being called on, there was no appearance for either party and the case was struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

KILLABHOY MOTIRAM V. GHELLABHOY MOTIRAM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, asked for an order for a reference to the Commissioner, and for the sale of the family house under an order made by Mr. Justice Bayley some time ago. The plaintiff and first defendant are brothers and have been at arm's length for some time past. The first defendant objected to a sale of the house at this time on the ground that it would not realise four annas in the rupee. His Lordship passed a decree referring the matter to the Commissioner to ascertain what part of the premises should be set apart for the residence of Raliatbaee, the second defendant, and what monthly allowance should be made for her maintenance; and to take an account of all income and expenses from the first defendant, the receiver. Meantime, the receiver was to pay Rs. 25 monthly for the maintenance of Raliatbaee. Further directions and costs reserved.

THE following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

NELSON DANKIN AND CO. V. RUNCHORDAS GHELLA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiffs and asked to have the case postponed for a fortnight as it had practically been settled, and there was only one promissory note remaining to be signed. Several of the defendants appeared in person and consented, and the application was then granted.

MAURICE LANDON, MANAGER OF THE COMPTOIR DE ESCOMPTE DE PARIS V PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA AND THERS

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiffs. The first and second defendants appeared in person, and Mr. Farran asked that the name of the third defendant Dinshaw Ardasheer Davur, might be struck out as he was in England and could not be served. The suit was brought on a bill of exchange to recover Rs. 17,467. The defendants admitted the claim, and his Lordship then gave a decree for the amount with interest at six per cent from the 7th of November last, and costs. The plaintiffs to give credit in execution of this decree for any amount they may receive as the sale proceeds of the consignment mentioned in para 3 of the plaint.

TAPIDAS MUNORDAS V. GODWJEE GHEGA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity for the second defendant. The first defendant did not appear. Mr. Inverarity said he did not think this was a case his Lordship would hear as a short cause. It was a matter, the hearing of which must take three or four days. The plaintiff had been for two years in the habit of advancing sums of money to the first defendant, and the dispute arose regarding some shares which, the plaintiff stated, the defendant had lodged with him as security. His Lordship ordered that the suit should be transferred to the long cause list, the costs of the day being costs of the cause.

The following suits were struck out under section 110, the parties not being in Court:—Jeevanjee Hormusjee Guzder v. Nowrojee Pestonjee Guzder. Dewa Sudasheejee and others v. Basker Juggonathjee. Anandjee Visram v. Thucker Hunsraj Lalljee.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—AUGUST 17.

[Before J. L. WARDEN, Esq.]

DEWA JUGGA AND ANOTHER V. PURSOO GUNGAJEE AND BAMBOO DEWJEE.

In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 30-4, and interest thereon, on foot of a promissory note executed by the defendants.

The summons had not been served on the second defendant, who was however present in the Court, in connection with another case, and the summons was accordingly served on him in the Court, and the hearing of the case was then proceeded with. No defence being made, the claim being admitted by the defendants, his Honour made a decree for payment at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem.

PILOTS' CLAIMS AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

DAVID JOLLEY AND OTHERS V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE BOMBAY PORT.

JUDGMENT in this case was given by Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court on Thursday last. The suit was brought by David Jolley and eleven other pilots of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all others who have been members of the Bombay Pilotage Service since 11th April 1868, to recover Rs. 70,000, surplus monies belonging to them out of the Port fund, and also for an account of certain monies due to them. Since the 11th April 1868, 17 pilots have left the service and 5 are deceased, so that the total number of those interested in the suit, including the heirs of the deceased pilots, was 34. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Advocate-General instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared fo, the Secretary of State; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, appeared for the Port Trustees.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving judgment, said—This is a suit brought by David Jolley and others on behalf of themselves and all other the persons who have been members of the Bombay Pilotage Service of Bombay since the 11th day of April 1868, against the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the Trustees of the Port of Bombay; and the plaintiffs charge that they are entitled to be paid by the defendants a certain balance which they allege to amount to Rs. 70,000, or thereabouts, standing to the credit of a fund called the "Schooners' Expense Fund;" such sum having accrued by reason of the amount drawn monthly by the Master Attendant being greatly in excess of the sum actually required for the expenses of the schooners; and they have also alleged that they are entitled to be paid by the defendants the sums paid by the late Harbour and Pilotage Board out of the 49 shares of the pilots as salaries to probationers, and they pray for the taking of certain accounts, and that on such accounts being taken, that the defendants may be ordered to pay such sums as may be found to be due to the plaintiffs. The first defendant submits that he is at the highest nothing more than a stakeholder, and this Court, on the application of the learned Advocate-General, dismissed him from further attendance until the further order of the Court. The second defendants, namely, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by their written statement allege that the "scheme for the pilot service of Bombay came into operation on the 11th April 1868, as in the plaint mentioned, and from that date until the 24th February 1872, the accounts of such Pilot Service were kept by Captain Price, the Master Attendant of Bombay (now deceased), who during the period aforesaid debited the pilots with what he considered to be ordinary repairs only to their schooners, and excluded from such accounts all expenses which he considered to be extraordinary." They then make further allegations in their written statement, and at paragraph 9 they say:—"Annexed hereunto is a copy of the account of the receipts and disbursements on account of the pilot schooners during the whole of the said period from the 14th April 1868, until the 30th November 1872, wherefrom it will appear that the expenses incurred by the said Harbour and Pilotage Board on account of the schooners have exceeded by the sum of Rs. 10,278-9-1, the whole amount received during the same period from the pilots on account of the repairs to the schooners;" and they lastly "submit that they ought to be held liable only to the extent to which the Government or the said Harbour and Pilotage Board would have been liable, had the said Port Trust Act 1873 never been passed, and provided only that it can be shown that there is now available for the purpose of satisfying the claim of the plaintiffs or any portion thereof in the hands of the Accountant General, any balance of the monies so as aforesaid paid by the pilots or absorbed into the Port Fund." It will therefore be seen that so far from the Port Trustees admitting that they had any fund at all applicable to meet the claim of the plaintiffs, they allege that the account is still about Rs. 10,000 to the bad. It was admitted by the learned counsel who conducted the case for the plaintiffs and for the Port Trustees, that the question for determination in this case is really that of the proper construction to be put upon the "scheme" which came into operation on the 11th April 1868. And it is necessary to refer somewhat in detail to that scheme, as I quite concur that the main points—in fact almost all the points—at issue must be determined by the proper construction to be put upon that scheme. Exhibit A, the printed "papers relating to pilotage system of Bombay," contains that scheme. It appears that on the 16th April 1866, the Secretary to the Harbour and Pilotage Board, addressed a letter to the Secretary to Government, requesting that he would lay before His Excellency the Governor in Council a "memorandum and resolution of the Harbour and Pilotage Board relative to the improvement and reconstruction of the pilotage system of this harbour. As it is desirable that no time should be lost in remedying the defects in the existing pilotage system at present complained of the Harbour and Pilotage Board would especially request an early consideration of the subject on the part of Government." Enclosed in that letter was a memorandum by the Harbour and Pilotage Board which, founded as it was upon the report of their sub-committee on the proposed scheme, comprises, with an alteration to be mentioned presently, the scheme on which the questions in this case mainly turn, and in order to see what that scheme was, it may be as well to quote shortly from the early portion of that memorandum in which it states the objects in view, and the defects of the then existing system. In the memorandum it is stated that "the pilotage system of Bombay, as at present constituted, has long been a source of dissatisfaction and complaint on the part of shipmasters and others connected with the shipping interest, owing to the defective manner in which the services charged for under Act No. XXX. of 1855, are rendered to vessels arriving at and leaving the port, more especially in the monsoon season. The inefficiency complained of appears to arise not from any want of skill or ability on the part of the pilots, but rather from the system under which the pilotage duties of the port have hitherto been conducted." Then they describe the system existing as follows:—"The pilots are appointed to do duty after a year or sometimes a shorter period of probation, and thenceforward rise by seniority to the different grades into which they are divided, and draw the pay of their grade quite independently of the duty performed, or of their efficiency in their calling. They are, in fact, the servants of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, to whom they look for a certain number of open boats are provided, in which the pilots put off to ships signalled at the Light-house as entering the port, and in which they return to the shore from outward bound ships which they have piloted out to sea. All expenses of boats, &c., are paid by the Board, and the Board receives all the fees for the pilotage under the Act. The superintendence of the pilots is exercised by the Master Attendant." Then the memorandum goes on to say:—"The disadvantages of such a system are manifest. In the first place, as the pilots receive a monthly salary, which is not dependent for amount on the duties performed, there is no incentive to exertion, and the consequence is that the duties are apt to be gone through in a perfunctory manner, and difficulties are regarded as insurmountable which would be comparatively easily overcome were the earnings of the pilots dependent on their exertions." They then allude to the complaints constantly made "on the part of shipmasters that they are not boarded by a pilot till after the greater part of the dangers of the port is passed, and though this is no doubt partly owing to the pilots having to start from the shore after the ship is signalled, still there can be little doubt that if their pay depended on it they would stay off boarding vessels earlier." And they say that "the practice of waiting till a vessel is signalled from the Light-house at Colaba before putting off from the Pilot Bunder to board a ship, is also conducive to ships not being boarded at the proper time, as, on the one hand, a hazy weather may prevent a vessel's being seen from the Light-house till very close too, and on the other hand, an adverse wind or tide, or both combined, may prevent the pilot from boarding a ship until his services are pretty nearly superfluous. This last remark applies especially to boarding vessels in the monsoon. Further, the pilot boats used, although very suitable and very serviceable in ordinary weather, are not suited for remaining, as they say:—"I am directed to state that the Board begs to forward a minute by their Vice-President, Captain Henry, which has the full concurrence of the Board, and in their opinion meets all the points raised by Commander Giles and the Chamber of Commerce. It may be satisfactory for Government to know that the scheme recommended by the Board, and the opinions given in their report, were framed upon the evidence of a number of commanders of ships in the harbour and of the most experienced pilots in their service. The Board are of opinion that this subject has been very fully discussed, and that immediate action should be taken, and they urge upon Government the necessity of issuing immediate orders." It is necessary to refer to one or two passages in that minute of Captain Henry, which, as is seen from the letter forwarded to Government just read, "has the full concurrence of the Board." Captain Henry commences by saying, in reply to Captain Giles' letter, that "the sub-committee entertain no doubt as to the ability of the schooners the Board propose building being able to maintain their position off the harbour during the South-West monsoon. Vessels of the class intended to be used are able to keep at sea in the winter months off the coast of North America, where the weather is much heavier than it is here in the South-West monsoon. Of course, in a cyclone or very heavy gale of wind the schooners will be obliged to run into port. But in such weather no vessel ought to try and make harbour." In minuting upon the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, Capt. Henry says as follows:—"The sub-committee do not consider that the share of the earnings of the pilots proposed to be retained by the Board is too large for the following reasons:—1st. To give a large proportion of the earnings to be distributed amongst the pilots, would pay them considerably, beyond the amount which the standing of this class of men generally receive for similar work." Whether that is meant

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE MUSICAL GLASSES.

"SHAKESPEARE and the musical glasses" promise to become once more a leading subject of conversation. As to the revival of a general interest in Shakespeare, there can be no doubt. The Chevalier de Menzonge-Furtado Coelho has now come before us with a so-called "copophone," which, as the name scarcely denotes, has a sound as of glass, and, in fact, makes heard the voices of a large number of glasses. The history of the musical glasses of the eighteenth century is unknown to us. We scarcely think, however, that they can have presented such resources as are offered by the copophone, on which the Chevalier de Furtado performs not simple familiar tunes, but operatic airs elaborately ornamented with runs and trills. His "agility" (and here the word may be employed in its ordinary sense) is as remarkable as his expression. His scales are close, and even his shakes well balanced and perfectly distinct. It must really be assumed, too, that the instrument on which he performs is much more complex than the system of glasses which attracted a certain amount of facetious attention during the last century. The form of the instrument is certainly new. It resembles a small cottage piano, with tumblers, wine glasses, and liqueur glasses of all kinds arranged in parallel lines on the top; suggesting a piano which its proprietor, fonder of feasting than of music, preferred to use as a sideboard. The glasses are screwed down, or somehow fastened, to hollow cylindrical pedestals, by which a greater amount of resonance is obtained than could be procured from glasses resting on a solid base. As a glass can neither be cut nor blown so as to give out one particular note, the inventor of the copophone must have picked up his glasses wherever he was able to find them. He has failed, however, in two or three instances, to obtain glasses of the exact pitch required, and has had to content himself with glasses normally too low, and which he could only get up to the proper mark by pouring water into them. With these few exceptions, however, the glasses are as certain as bells, and require no tuning.

It cannot be said that each kind of glass is associated with particular notes. But as a general principle low notes come of course from large glasses, high notes from small glasses. C, for instance, might be a claret glass, C sharp a champagne glass, D natural a hock glass, E flat a glass for sherry, and E natural a glass for port. When the Chevalier runs over the glass board in rapid passages, the room seems pervaded with an agreeably confused flavour as of claret cup, champagne cup, or some kind of wine punch. The lower notes, much as a portly singer of convivial songs might be expected to ring out, have their origin in tumblers. A good-sized burgundy glass emits a note worthy of a robust tenor. A small wine glass, which might suggest Chateau Yquem, gives forth a fine luscious contralto sound. The highest tones of the transcendental soprano voice are obtained from little liqueur glasses.

The tremolo—which in singing is, like a soldier's death, "less often sought than found"—can be produced on the copophone, and probably a copophonist whose hand shook continually would be unable to produce anything else. Thus, a too constant performer with the social glass would be quite unable to distinguish himself on the musical glasses. But the Chevalier cultivates a pastable paganini, a good steady sostenu'o; and with his finger travelling round the rim of a glass, he can keep up a note for an indefinite time.

What seems to be at once the weak and the strong point of the invention is that only the inventor can play upon it. The copophone operated upon by any one else would be a cacophone. Indeed, it is by no means certain that a novice trying "his prentice hand" on the glasses would not break them so quickly that he would soon find himself in the position of a cat trying to walk on a broken-bottled wall. A rash beginner endeavouring to execute a rapid scale fortissimo in the style of our modern bravura pianists would certainly expose himself to sanguinary reprisals on the part of the injured instrument. When Dr. von Bulow, at his very interesting Chopin concert, broke a string, the string that had snapped under him was forthwith replaced by another, and the incident remained with not consequences. A similar indignity offered to the vengeful copophone would have had appreciable results. To play on the copophone an immense deal of ingenuity, delicacy—in short, of tact—is required; something of the qualities displayed by the late Baron Nathan and by little Mignon of eternal memory in executing the egg dance.

The copophonist plays with the index finger of the right hand, (which is to him what the bow is to the violinst) or with the index finger of the left hand, or with the index fingers of the left and right hands together. Two notes simultaneously are all that can be got out of the copophone—owing less to the imperfection of the instrument than to that of the human body, which does not seem to have been designed with a view to copophone. The copophone, then, must be regarded as a solo instrument, and, like every instrument in the orchestra, is worth nothing, or next to nothing, without a pianoforte accompaniment. Its quality of sound is as nearly as possible that of the flute; and Berlioz's friend who "disliked nothing so much as a flute, except two flutes," would not have liked the copophone, which is precisely of two-flute power. If the Chevalier de Furtado had only throught of it, he might have reproduced on the copophone with good effect, the duet for flute and voice executed so perfectly by Mdme. Adeline Patti and the first flute of the Covent Garden orchestra in "L'Etoile du Nord."

At the concert given on Saturday at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of many duchesses, a few countesses, and baronesses innumerable, for the purpose of introducing the copophone to English society, the distinguished copophonist was assisted by Sir Julius Benedict, Signor Randegger, Signor Tito Mattei, and other composers and artists of eminence. Especially noticeable among the vocalists was Mr. William Shakespeare, who a few weeks ago made a most successful debut at one of the Philharmonic Concerts, selecting on that occasion Almavivas opening air in the "Barber of Seville." On Saturday he was heard in the air of "La Favorita," "Spirto gentil," which he sang with much feeling and with rare perfection of style. To say that Mr. William Shakespeare will take a high place among our English vocalists would give but an insufficient idea of his gifts and acquirements. He is an artist of the very highest merit. It appears that he held until a few years ago the Mendelssohn scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, a Mendelssohn scholar of an earlier date, should give him the principal part in the opera which every one is expecting from him.

It was noticed, as an instance of the seemingly impossible combinations which time nevertheless brings about, that the chief attractions at the Chevalier de Furtado's concert were "Shakespeare and the musical glasses." But the concert-givers performances on the copophone formed, of course, the main feature of the entertainment.—*Fall Mall Budget.*

THE SEYYID'S VISIT.

THE late Mr. Bellew used to read *Hamlet* at a desk while dumb figures on a stage above him moved their arms and legs in illustration of the text. Thus, when Mr. Bellew mentioned that he had that within which passeth show, a man of sorrowful visage, clothed in black laid his hand upon his breast and slowly shook his head, and when Mr. Bellew exclaimed, "Dead, for a ducat, dead!" the same figure made vigorous lunges at a curtain. An exhibition somewhat similar to this has been presented by the Seyyid of Zanzibar and Dr. Badger. The figure was that of a prince of Arab blood, but the speech and the ideas were indisputably English. M. Bellew probably considered that mere reading of Shakespeare was a tame affair, and that the eyes as well as the ears of an audience should be occupied. In like manner Dr. Badger might discourse on missions with small result, but a new and striking effect is produced when the Seyyid is addressed on this subject and Dr. Badger answers for him.

The art of "working an Oriental" potentate who visits England has now been for some time cultivated with success, and it may be hoped that as long as political stagnation lasts at least one Sultan or Shah will be forthcoming annually to enliven the London season. The sayings and doings of these visitors are always interesting, and particularly when they are manipulated by some religious or political party for its own purposes. The Seyyid has been a pipe on which Dr. Badger has played his own tune. He saw at Windsor Castle a portrait of King Henry VIII., and, being naturally affected by its right royal aspect, he asked who it was. Dr. Badger told him that this was the king who cast out of the idols; and Dr. Badger gave "other historical details," and we are told that the Seyyid betrayed a lively sympathy with the principal traits of Henry's character, and we quite believe it. Instead of writing a book, which perhaps few people would read, about the Reformation, Dr. Badger settles an important chapter of history in a phrase which can be put on the wrapper as current information of the day. Romanists may protest if they please against this occupation of the Seyyid by their opponents, and in an age of equal religious rights we incline to think that they as well as the Protestants ought to be allowed to play their tune upon him, although this might depend upon the question at whose expense he was operated.

The daily chronicler of the Seyyid's movements tells us that he had abolished dancing at Zanzibar as frivolous and sinful, but he now seeks it at our theatres. Perhaps his view is, that dancing is only wicked when the performers are ugly or awkward, or possibly, like the daughter of a serious family who wished to go to a ball, he is only seeing the folly of amusement thoroughly. The historic details of the Seyyid's life in England are rather oddly thrown together. "He has received a good many tracts," and he has seen our shipping, and platelayers working on a railway; and, living opposite to the Park, and being surrounded by crowds as he goes to a succession of fetes, he has expressed the opinion that London is a charming place for enjoyment, but that nobody works. It is difficult to discover whether the chronicler reckons the receipt of tracts as a business or a pleasure. However, to correct a false impression, the Seyyid was to be taken to some of our industries; and he also went to the House of Commons, where in a thin house Sir Harcourt Johnstone was covering for the next of the Contagious Diseases Acts. It should have been explained to him that this was hard work, at least for the listeners. The plays which he saw were *Bluebeard* and *Round the World in Eighty Days*, and Miss Lydia Thompson may, we suppose, claim some of the credit of having taught him to regard dancing as neither frivolous nor sinful. We are told that the fact of his having put down dancing in Zanzibar is undoubted, but His Highness remarked that the negro dances "lead to excesses" which he had not discovered in England. The Lord Chamberlain will no doubt be glad to hear this commendation of his government, although it might be qualified by the remark that the Seyyid knows Zanzibar, and Lord Hertford or his advisers know or ought to know London. The simplicity of these chronicles makes them almost as entertaining as the Shah's Diary. Seyyid Barghash has become affected with a longing for dramatic spectacles, but he received a deputation from the Church Missionary Society. Did Dr. Badger translate to him that the speeches in *Bluebeard* as well as the address of the deputation, or was he content with that part of a dramatic entertainment which is in all languages the same? We do not quite understand on what footing the Church Missionary Society approached him; of course if they asked for toleration and leave to distribute Bibles, that would be intelligible. But if they had spoken plainly, they would have told the Seyyid that he and his subjects held under the name of religion a mischievous delusion, and if they had gone into his room to tell him that, he might perhaps have requested them rather suddenly to walk out. We believe that when the Sultan went to the Crystal Palace expression was given to the idea that his religion and ours were the same thing under different names; but that is not the idea of the Church Missionary Society. Perhaps Mohamedanism, like dancing, is only objectionable in its excesses, which do not discover themselves in England; and certainly some consideration was due to a visitor who rose at 3 A.M. in order to get the bulk of his prayers done so that they might not interfere with his social engagements.

We learn from almost the last of the joint speeches of the Seyyid and Dr. Badger that an Arabic newspaper published at Constantinople has been giving to the Arab world accounts of the Seyyid's reception in London. If the speeches which Dr. Badger delivers on the Seyyid's behalf in English have been translated into Arabic for the readers of that newspaper, we feel sure that they must all admire the facility and, if we may so say, receptivity of the Seyyid's mind. The Italian who translated Shakespeare for Signor Salvini to act it, has sometimes enlarged upon the text, and these amplifications are translated into English, which is added to Shakspeare's own words with a grotesque effect. We should think that Dr. Badger's speeches translated into Arabic must be a good deal like these improvements upon Shakespeare. They would be Arabic in word, but unmistakably English in style. It has been remarked that spirits of departed worthies who have been induced to appear on call in America have adopted a distinctly nineteenth-century mode of speaking. In the same way we might think that Seyyid Barghash had lived in England for years, and had read the *Times* and the *Record* regularly. The liberty, enterprise, and industry of England are supposed to excite in the Seyyid's mind, not only admiration, but desire of imitation when he gets home. It might be interesting to hear what the eminent scholar who edits the Arabic newspaper at Constantinople thought of this passage about liberty. As regards enterprise, the Seyyid intimated at every large town he visited that the English would be welcome to bring as much money as they liked into his country. At Manchester he entreated his hearers to come and grow cotton in his dominions, and he promises a hot sun to ripen whatever crops they may raise there. In fact, we are to find the capital and he will find the sunshine, and perhaps some moonshine also. One of the stock subjects of the Badgerion orations was the slave trade. The Seyyid was made to remind his hearers that this country took much trouble and spent many millions before it got the American slave trade abolished, and he intimated that the slave trade in Zanzibar can only be abolished by the same method. Perhaps he means that he will undertake the trouble, and we may find the money. "On the subject of slavery, to which the Lord Mayor alluded in the toast," the Seyyid expressed the hope that before long the freedom of his people will be the freedom of Englishmen. He probably takes home with him a sketch of the House of Commons as it appeared when Sir Harcourt Johnstone moved the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act, and when next anybody "alludes" to the subject, of slavery he will answer that he is about to establish representative institutions on our model, and that every body shall be free in Zanzibar except frivilous and sinful dancers who are apt to push liberty into license. The dominions of His Highness are said to be well adapted for growing coffee and sugar, as well as cotton, and if such cultivation should be undertaken, it will of course be conducted with scrupulous regard to the personal liberty of the tillers of the soil. There is no slave trade to Australia, but some of the proceedings of the early importers of "labour" were thought by outside spectators to come to much the same thing. Enough has been said about the abolition of the slave trade in Zanzibar, and it may be interesting to observe what is done. The Lord Mayor assured His Highness that he must have derived information as well as pleasure from his visit, and that he would be expected, as Eastern potentates always are, to begin improving his dominions on his return. He must thank Heaven that, at any rate, he cannot take back our climate with him to Zanzibar. He will assure the Arab race that England is very fond of it, and we will hope that nobody told him that the term "Arab" among ourselves signifies nobility in horses, and poverty, squalor, and shiftiness in men. We almost wonder that some philanthropist did not introduce a party of "Arab" children to the Seyyid.—*Saturday Review.*

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

(*Fall Mall Budget.*)

A QUESTION of which we have heard but little during the last few years has been twice revived during the past fortnight—once on the discussion of Mr. Heygate's Municipal Elections Bill, and a second time on Sir Charles Dilke's motion with respect to the distribution of political power. The object of Mr. Heygate's Bill was to introduce the principle of cumulative voting in the election of aldermen by the town council of municipal corporations. The Municipal Corporations Acts of 1832 and 1833 have, according to Mr. Heygate, "failed signally" in one respect "because while the boroughs were divided into wards for the purpose of obtaining a fair representation in the town council of the different sections in each corporate body the Act wholly failed to secure an equally fair representation in the case of aldermen. The town council elected the aldermen, and it was provided that every member of the council should have power to vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number of aldermen to be elected. Thus a vote of the bare majority of the councillors sufficed to elect all the aldermen, and it was almost universally the case that party spirit ran high, and that these elections were conducted on political principles. Consequently the whole of one party were ostracized as far as the aldermanic bench was concerned, while the towns were deprived of the services of many persons who were best qualified to serve." The remedy proposed by Mr. Heygate for this state of things was the cumulative vote. "Each councillor should have as many votes as there were aldermen to be elected, but should be allowed to give all his votes to one, or to distribute them as he might think fit. By these means a fair representation of the minority, and no more than a fair representation, would be secured." After a debate which showed a very decided preponderance of opinion in favour of the Bill, the "previous question" was moved, on the understanding that the subject should be discussed by the municipalities themselves, so that when Parliament again met the Government and the House would have the advantage of their deliberations in deciding upon the legislation to be adopted.

The form in which the question of the cumulative vote has been in this instance raised is a somewhat inconvenient one; and this for the reason that Mr. Heygate's proposal has in reality a double aspect, and might be supported or opposed by the same person according as he looked at one or the other of its two sides. In terms, no doubt, the principle under discussion in the Bill was, as Mr. Dixon said, the principle of "minority representation;" and that not of aldermen only, but of town councillors also: and, so considered, those who, like ourselves, are unbelievers in the theory of minority representation by the cumulative vote would of course naturally oppose the Bill. But it is to be observed that Mr. Heygate based his proposal, at least partially, upon grounds quite unconnected with minority representation, and having no relation to the ideas implied in the words "minority" and "majority" themselves; and this we considered his Bill might have been supported by the very persons who on the other theory of its principle would have opposed it. He complained, as we have seen, that by reason of what he calls the "ostracism" of one of two political parties, as far as the aldermanic bench is concerned, "towns were deprived of the services of many persons who were best qualified to serve;" and here manifestly we pass from the question of the representation of opinions to an entirely different order of ideas. If it be argued that the object of municipal elections is not primarily to secure due representation of political majorities or political minorities at all—that it is a mere vice, or at any rate a mere accident, of the system that political considerations exercise as much influence as they do, and that this existing mode of election is artificially to increase that influence—a very good case is doubtless made out for reform; and, though even then the particular reform advocated by Mr. Heygate is by no means the only or the best reform that could be suggested, it might still be accepted by persons to whom the cumulative vote, considered as a political device, appears either an injustice or a delusion. Assuming that in any given case the monopoly of an aldermanic bench by, say, the Conservative party in a municipality has the effect of excluding Liberals whose presence would improve its composition, the cumulative vote might be accepted as a means of effecting so desirable an improvement. But then the principle affirmed by such a step would be not merely the principle of minority representation, but the principle of administrative efficiency. Certain Liberals would have been added to the governing body, not in the interests of the Liberal citizens and to secure a stronger expression of their political opinions, but in the interest of the whole local community, and to secure for for them the best government attainable. It was generally agreed by other night that municipal elections ought to be kept as free as possible from party considerations; and it would have been well, therefore, if Mr. Heygate's Bill had been discussed solely under the aspect in which we have last considered it.

In the debate, however, on Sir Charles Dilke's motion, the question of minority representation by the cumulative vote was directly raised, among other proposals for correcting the alleged unequal distribution of political power. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that the tone in which the principle of the cumulative vote was discussed was marked by considerably less confidence than was displayed by its advocates some years ago. Sir Charles Dilke admitted that, though the idea of giving representation to minorities was gaining ground, the best mode of applying it was far from being ascertained; while Mr. Fawcett confessed that the cumulative vote had the very "serious disadvantage of making it possible for an actual majority to be in a minority at the poll." This is indeed a "serious disadvantage." But, putting this and the other disadvantages attendant on, or rather apparently inseparable objections to, cumulative voting, and though these were freely pointed out to the advocates of the principle in 1857, no suggestion, so far as we are aware, has been or can be made for their removal. The objections we refer to were briefly these:—(1) That cumulative voting of necessity cannot be introduced at all in single-member constituencies; (2) that in two-member constituencies it could only be introduced at the expense of perpetrating an injustice so gross and so little likely to be tolerated in practice as the neutralization of the political power of the majority by the minority; and therefore (3) that it would be necessarily a condition precedent to the introduction of the principle that the whole of England should be parcelled out into constituencies returning to Parliament three or more members each. That alone would appear to many persons a decisive condemnation of the scheme; but even assuming this objection to be got over, and the necessary rearrangement of the electorate to be effected, it is not by any means clear that the effect upon the representative body would be at all commensurate with the trouble and inconvenience involved in so radical a reconstruction of our whole electoral system. Constituencies which at present return three members of one political party would in future return two members of that and one of the opposite party; but the gain to one party in one place would be counterbalanced by loss in another. The majority in each of those places, therefore, would not be one whit nearer influencing legislation in the direction of their own opinions; in this sense they would not be any better represented than they were before—they would simply have direct representation through a member for their own county or borough instead of indirect representation through the general body of members of their own way of thinking who sit for other constituencies. We must suppose that Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Fawcett think this an important gain—a gain so important as to justify a thorough reorganization of the electoral system to secure it; and, if so, we can feel nothing but astonishment at such a view being held by politicians of such a school. They appear to think it an intolerable grievance that a large minority of a particular party are unable to return a member to express their views, and are therefore "unrepresented;" and we must suppose that they would still think this a grievance even if the views of those "unrepresented" happened to be absolutely supreme in Parliament, and would still sympathize with the unfortunate minority doomed to behold the Government of the country carried on in complete accordance with their own political views, but unable to send "their own member" to assist in furthering those views. But are the sentiments of minorities really such as this theory would represent them? Do minorities in the various constituencies really take so thoroughly parochial a view of imperial politics as this? Are we to believe that, if the effect of the cumulative vote were to be to leave the parliamentary distribution of parties what it is at present, the minorities favoured by the cumulative vote would nevertheless feel relief from a sense of injustice in the thought that, although there was only the same number of members representing their views in Parliament as before, yet one of these members was their own man? This, however, things being as they are, is practically the only result which the representation of minorities in the only form in which it could be tolerable at all could produce; indeed, in so far as it produced any other, it would operate in derogation of the ultimate right of the majority to govern. And if this result is really so earnestly desired as we are told to believe—if minorities really do hold so sadly contracted a theory of the meaning and purpose of parliamentary representation—it would surely be better for enlightened politicians like Mr. Fawcett to attempt to enlarge their political conceptions than to make themselves the spokesmen of an unreasonable complaint.—

THE BI-SEXUAL CLUB.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

THE notion that women should be kept in a quasi-seclusion from all society but that of the particular men who hold that they belong to them had its origin no doubt in times when women were very wicked. It survives now in its thorough form only in Eastern countries, though marked traces of it are still found in Europe. But in England, or at least in London, it has been successfully resisted, and the fair sex now claim rights, and exercise them too, which would even twenty years ago have been thought entirely incompatible with their proper position in the world. It was once held that, like the Sovereign in the State, so Woman in Society could do no wrong, and must never be canvassed or brought into question. The fact of her being a woman was taken as proof that she was perfect, and the notion of expressly submitting her claims to perfection to any kind of formal judgment would have been thought monstrous. All that is now changed. The women themselves have claimed to come under the law of men. Like the men they claim to have that distinct and separate personal being which is implied in being proposed and canvassed for to fill various positions in public life and from that they have come at last to claiming and receiving admission—or rejection—to clubs. Prince's, indeed, which first tried this experiment and has been a great success, is a club on a very special kind, but when once the first step was taken, it became probable that the next would follow, and that ladies would be found to form a club upon the ordinary lines which the men have laid down.

This has in fact happened. A club has now for the last three months existed, composed of "ladies and gentlemen in about equal numbers"; a house has been taken in a principal street and has been furnished with considerable taste; subscription and entrance fees are fixed, and the candidates' book is full of such names as Constance, Frances, Violet, and Jane side by side with Arthur, Albert, Thomas, and John. The Club has even arrived at the dignity of blackballing, which is effected, as at Prince's, by the fiction of passing over," and it bids fair soon to become one of those which are held to be hard to get into. Indeed it is not a little attractive. The members, who must be if male not under twenty-one, and if female, at least eighteen—inferior limits of age which meet all practical purposes—have the right of introducing strangers; and the charming spectacle may already be seen there of a young lady who has invited a young gentleman to "a quite dinner at the club," whenever domestic or other causes may render that desirable, while they may subsequently adjourn to the smoking-room (for there is, of course, a smoking-room) to discuss their private affairs in that proper and amiable frame of mind which is alone induced by the post-prandial cigarette and brandy and soda.

Clubs having, as is supposed, been first invented by the men as a means of getting rid of their wives, it might have been presumed that women would only adopt them as a means of getting rid of their husbands. But so far is this from being the case in the Bi-Sexual Club that husband and wife commonly belong to it together. Nor are there any well-authenticated instances of any wife having procured the blackballing of her husband. Thus the ladies, in fact, not only do not get rid of their own husbands, but they do not as a rule even get rid of other husbands' wives, an instance of self-denial and of a readiness to sink personal interests in a common object which eminently proves their clubable qualities.

Like all great and good ideas, this is in its nature as simple as may be, being indeed nothing else than this—that persons of the two sexes may as pleasantly and as safely meet at their own common expense and on their own common responsibility as they may at the sole expense and on the sole responsibility of some one single person called for the occasion a hostess. As far as the maintenance of good order is concerned—a matter less simple, perhaps, than many suppose—the due observance of police regulations may just as well be secured by a committee as by an individual, and that once being granted, it is manifestly to the advantage of all that the places and occasions of meeting between the sexes should be increased.

Some difficulty has naturally been experienced in framing the rules of the club, and even now, revised and corrected severely as they have been, there seem some points in them capable of improvement. The fundamental rule that the sexes shall be equal in point of numbers seems open to question; for it may, perhaps, be felt by the ladies that a preponderance of gentlemen would be for the interests of the club and by the gentlemen that a preponderance of ladies ought to be established. Moreover it is laid down that the number of "ordinary members shall not exceed 600," whereas it would appear desirable that the club, being at present the only one of the kind, should be sufficiently elastic to embrace far more than a mere 300 ladies; while the question naturally suggests itself—what is to be considered an "ordinary member" in a club of this kind? One black ball excludes, which seems severe and "every supporter must vouch, from personal knowledge, for the fitness of the candidate," which seems exacting. Perhaps, too, the limit of age for the ladies might be levelled down to twelve, which is the line the Common Law draws at which every woman is able to answer for herself; and the regulation which prescribes that every standing rule of the club shall be submitted to a general meeting, and that all letters for members sent to their private addresses shall be deemed to have been duly delivered might be worth reconsideration, considering the peculiar exigencies and the number of novel questions, demanding perhaps immediate decision, which are likely to arise in an experiment like this. It has, too, been for some reason laid down that the name and address of every visitor shall be inscribed in a book, and it is to be hoped that no unfair use will be made of the book in question, which will doubtless be one of the most interesting records of the first days of a great experiment likely to lead the way to a new universal practice.

Apart from these slight criticisms the club is manifestly an admirable one, and one which is certain to succeed and to become most popular.

Let none blaspheme the new club religion, or call it a heresy. It is an experiment, no doubt; but so were the solar system, the law of gravitation, the variation of the compass, and all the other great truths in which we all now believe, when they were first invented. Nor is there any reason in the nature of things or of men and women—but quite the contrary—why it should not succeed, and be the progenitor of many similar establishments, or even may be, the first step in a series of revolutions by which all the clubs of London will be assimilated to this.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MR. STREETER,

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